

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1858.

We are now forwarding bills for subscription, &c., due this Office, by letter, with the hope that the amounts will be remitted without delay.

Subscribers in town who do not receive their papers regularly by the carriers, will do us a favor by leaving word at our office.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be entered on our list, without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

The Coming Canvass. Democratic Organization.

On the first Thursday in August next, the free citizens of North Carolina will be called upon to elect a Governor by general vote, and sheriffs and members of the Legislature in the several counties and Senatorial districts.

In one respect, the voting at the coming election will differ from all former occasions, inasmuch as no difference will be made in the qualifications of voters for members of the different branches of the State Legislature—the man who votes for Governor, Sheriff and member of the House of Commons, being entitled, under the amended Constitution, to vote also for Senator. In former times, while this matter of Free Suffrage was before the people as an open question, we repeatedly stated our reasons for believing in the justice and equity of doing away with what we considered an odious and anti-republican discrimination. Now that that discrimination has been done away with, and that by a vote of the people too decided to leave any grounds for questioning the popular will, we only refer to the matter at all for the purpose of keeping before our readers the changed position of affairs in connection with the coming elections in August.

Without a fair, full, frank and open understanding between the members of a party, harmony and good feeling cannot be expected or hoped for. Without organization, efficiency of action cannot be secured. The best plan that we know of for promoting these desirable ends is the coming together of the people themselves at fitting and convenient times and places, for consultation, the interchange of ideas, and the adoption of measures for furthering the objects in view.

For a long series of years it has been the custom of the Democracy of this county to meet on the Tuesday of March Court of the year in which a Governor and members of the Legislature are to be chosen, and then and there appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and at the same time take such steps for the organization of the party in the county as may meet the views of the majority. It is then, that the holding of a county Convention is discussed and decided upon, together with the time and place of holding such Convention; how it shall be constituted, and what duties it shall perform, and with what powers it shall be clothed. It will be thus seen that these primary meetings are highly important in their character—that much of party harmony, and consequently of party success, depends upon their action fairly representing the wishes of the party, and carrying out its views.

Aware of these facts, and anxious to discharge our full duty to our party, we have issued the call for the meeting at March Court, at the very earliest moment that we could, after the time and place for holding the State Convention had been determined upon. We shall keep this call before the public until the day for holding the meeting in March, and shall, from time to time, call attention to the same, in order that the attendance may be full, and that all may come prepared to act advisedly, after reflection and consultation.

The political events of the last few years ought to teach us the value of organization and the danger of laxity and enervance. In 1852 Franklin Pierce swept the country almost without opposition. Apparently the power and prestige of the Democracy was too great and too firmly rooted to be shaken for years, if ever. Yet a something stole upon our season of security, and our banner went down suddenly and unexpectedly where it had never faltered before. What then, did the Democracy do? Why, they organized—they went to work to regain the ground they had lost, and they regained it, by sticking to the party—by keeping clear of bolders and new lights, and men that came with plausible fallacies.

We have now before us the experience of the past—Let us profit by it. We have seen our strength turned into weakness by want of vigilance. We have seen that strength gloriously regained by unity and organization. Let us not now listen to the specious talk of those who will tell us that there is no need for weariness and circumspection—there is always need.

We beg to urge these considerations upon the attention of the Democrats in all the counties to which our circulation extends. Different counties have different modes of organization, and of the efficiency and suitability of such modes each county must judge for itself. We can only press upon all the necessity and propriety of some efficient system for securing harmonious action and due concentration of strength. Indications too plain to be mistaken, leave no doubt that the canvass of the coming Summer will be marked by an attempt to divide and thus defeat us, since our opponents know that the united Democracy is invincible. Let us guard against this.

There is one item of news in to-day's Journal, which will be received with general satisfaction—the surrender of the balance of Walker's forces under Col. Anderson to the United States Frigate Susquehanna. The feeling of satisfaction arising from a knowledge of this result does not affect the question of the right of Commodore Pauding to act as he did. His act is all condoned. The President, who is disposed to pursue a lenient course, pronounces it a "grave error"—others, ourselves among the number, cannot stop short of pronouncing it illegal and outrageous—nobody can justify it, although many feel inclined, under all the circumstances, to palliate or apologize for it. But by the surrender of the handful of men left in Nicaragua one ground of painful apprehension is removed. Serious fears were entertained for the safety of Anderson's command, who might have fallen victims, at any moment to the barbarous vengeance of a cruel and relentless enemy, and had such been their fate, we can easily imagine the thrill of horror and indignation which would have visited the whole American heart. We presume that these men surrendered voluntarily, or, speaking more accurately, sought protection, which our naval forces felt bound to extend.

That the people of the South feel an interest in the extension of the South/Southward—that they look to the tropical regions of Central America and the West Indies as affording a legitimate field for the expansion of Southern institutions and Southern power, there can be no sort of question. They look to these regions to form a counterbalance to the preponderating growth of anti-slavery power and anti-slavery notions and institutions within the present territory of the Union. Our new acquisitions will all be free-soil. Climate and soil, and the price of labor decide that. The South must expand in a favorable direction, or she must retrograde in comparative power and importance. With the virtual monopoly of the Cotton raising business of the world, it only requires that the should obtain Cuba and Central America, to hold the virtual control of the sugar and coffee production. Thus firmly planted as the great tropical power, having possession of the indispensable elements of the manufacturing and trading prosperity of the globe, the South must rest secure in the interests, if not in the affections of mankind. The manufacturer of Manchester in old England, or in New England, may now talk abolition while he spins slave-grown cotton. Let him only ship his Southern slave-grown coffee from the Southern State of Cuba or Nicaragua, or Costa Rica—let the merchant feel that his warehouses are filled with tropical products which we control or are transported over an isthmus filled with our negroes, and the bonds of the canning hydropics would be doubled.

It is useless to argue these things on abstract principles of law. They stand recorded in the book of nature—they are physical and moral facts, not arguments or speculations. They lie at the bottom of all the real, permanent sympathy with filibustering which is known to exist at the South. As for mere Walkerism—mere filibustering as connected with the man Wm. Walker, that is nothing. Walker could be dead, buried and forgotten in a week, whatever hot-headed friends may say or think. There may be managers behind who have their own ends to serve, but the real interest in filibustering at the South arises out of a restless feeling created by the comparatively slow growth of Southern power, and the dangerous preponderance of the North. The acquisition of the tropics gives us power and security.

KANSAS.—The Baltimore Sun has a report from Kansas via Washington City, which affirms that at the election for State officers of Kansas, held on the 4th inst., in pursuance of the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, the Free State ticket was successful, or at least such was the tenor of the returns so far received.

We do not know how this may be. Perhaps it is so, and perhaps it is not so. Returns from Kansas territory are seldom reliable until full details have been received. And even then there is room for doubt. Tickets do not always represent men, and voters in Kansas are on the revolver principle, and fire off five to six loads.—There is one thing, however, which may be pretty certainly relied upon in this case, and that is that the Free State men have voted very generally, thus in effect accepting the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, so that difficulty is pretty nearly at an end, inasmuch as it can no longer be contended that the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention are unrecognized by a majority or even by a respectable minority of the people of Kansas.

Others may be sufficiently sanguine to believe that Kansas can be ranked with the South. We cannot.—The strength of slavery is in the interest that men hold in that species of property. There is no slave property in Kansas—no strong slave interest—no inducement of profitable employment to draw slave labor to Kansas.—Slavery is not an abstraction—it is a commercial fact—it is dollars and cents. Let it cease anywhere to be dollars and cents, and who will care for it, or what strength will it possess? Now, slavery in Kansas, we take it, could be but an abstraction, not a substantial self-sustaining fact. Therefore the maintenance of slave institutions there is a something for which we do not look nor hope. The expansion of slave institutions must be tropical. It must be South and South-west. Hence the South has, for months past, abated all effort in the direction of Kansas, and hence also her interest in Nicaragua.

But while we do not look for any permanent establishments of Southern institutions in Kansas, we do sincerely hope that the country may not be disgraced by the appearance in the Senate of "Jim Lane" and "Gov. Robinson," with whom we are threatened as the first Kansas Senators to be put in by the Free State men of the Legislature of the new State.

County Meetings.—A meeting of the Democrats of Union county was held on Tuesday, January 5th. Resolutions were passed denouncing distribution, endorsing the course of President Buchanan, complimentary to Gov. Briggs, and in favor of Charlotte as the place for holding the next Democratic State Convention, to which delegates were appointed.

A preference was expressed for Hon. J. W. Ellis, as the first choice of Union county for Governor, but a pledge given to support the nominee, having full confidence that the Convention will present none for our suffrages but a true and tried Democrat.

JACKSON AND POLK COUNTIES.—Democratic meetings have been held in these mountain counties, and delegates appointed to the Democratic State Convention. At one of these meetings, a preference was expressed for Hon. W. W. Avery.

Horrible Murder.—We learn that on the 7th inst., Mrs. Neally, wife of David Neally, residing ten or twelve miles from Whiteville, in Columbus county, was brutally murdered by a negro man, the property of Mr. N. It appears that the negro was working in the woods near a log heap that had been prepared by Mr. Neally for the purpose of burning to make ashes for domestic purposes, and Mrs. Neally had gone to put fire to it, and while at the heap, after she had fired it, the boy struck her down, and dragged her on the burning mass of logs. Mrs. Neally, not returning to the house as was expected, her husband became uneasy, and made search for her; when he found her she was burnt nearly to a crisp, scarcely a particle of flesh remaining. The boy has been arrested, and lodged in Whiteville Jail, to await his trial at next Superior Court.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received the following letter on the subject, corroborating what we have stated, but somewhat more minutely:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1858.

MESSRS. FULTON & PIERCE.

Dear Sirs: It becomes my painful duty to make known a most foul and brutal murder committed in this county on the evening of the 7th inst. Mrs. Susan Neally, wife of Mr. David Neally, residing in the lower part of this county, went in the evening to put fire to a log heap, about a quarter of a mile from the house. Not returning as expected, her husband went to see what the matter was, (about two hours after dark), and to his great surprise, found her lying on one end of the pile of logs, completely consumed, all but her legs and feet below the knees. I was called on to hold an inquest this day, and summoned a Jury, and after a close examination, the Jury rendered a verdict of Death by Violence.

Suspicion rested on a negro man by the name of Joe, the property of Mr. Neally. I had him arrested, and on his way to Jail, he acknowledged the fact. He says he struck her three times with a wooden rake, then dragged her in the fire. Joe is now in Jail.

Your ob't serv't,
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Coroner of Columbus county, N. C.

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KANSAS.—The returns from the election in this territory on the 4th inst., are too confused and indefinite to admit of any reliance being placed in them. Such as they are, we lay them before our readers, who must form their own conclusions. We think it more than probable that the free State men have carried the day.

THALBERG AND VIENTEMPS.—These artists, the most finished performers in their respective lines now living, will give a concert here on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Thalberg is the father of the present style of piano music and performance, and stands unrivalled in the brilliancy and finish of his execution. Vientemps executes with more grace and certainty than Ole Bull, although the partisans and admirers of the Norwegian claim for him the possession of superior genius. They may be right, but the perception thereof passes the ken of common folks, and we rather think that to an audience Vientemps will give a far greater amount of pleasure.

The vocal performers are spoken of in high terms, and will, no doubt, contribute largely to the pleasure of the occasion. Beyond question, the concert will be one of the greatest musical treats ever offered to the people of Wilmington, if not, indeed, the very greatest, for artists like Thalberg and Vientemps seldom hunt in companies, either possessing a sufficient talent, in reputation, to make the fortunes of a troupe in ordinary times. The tickets—very cheap, at the price of ordinary tickets—you may see a two dollar bill again, sometime or other—you may never have another opportunity of attending such a concert.

The Eighth of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, would appear to have been celebrated with considerable spirit throughout the country. If we may judge from the reports in the papers. By the way, now we think of it, we noticed the Oak City Guards of Raleigh, out on parade on the 8th. We need not say that they made a fine appearance, but could not help remarking that they labored under the same difficulty with our Companies—finding it almost impossible to get a full turn-out.

The landing of the one hundred and fifty men of Walker's expedition brought home in the Saratoga, and cast adrift at Norfolk, is deeply resented by the citizens of that place. The men are absolutely paupers, without money, without resources, nearly without clothes, many in bad health, and not a few reckless and purposeless men. It is more than probable that the majority were led to engage in the expedition as a last effort to mend fortunes which could not be rendered more desperate.

QUEER CONJUNCTIONS.—Henry A. Wise is out in a long letter addressed to the New York Tammany Society, in which he takes ground against the Lecompton Constitution. Hon. George E. Badger is represented by the New York press as openly denouncing the Lecompton Constitution as a flagrant swindle. He sustains Mr. Douglas.

Washington letter-writers hint at an understanding and the existence of a deep political pact between Messrs. Douglas and Wise. But what can Mr. Badger promise himself? Perhaps the pleasure of differing from a Democratic Administration may be a sufficient motive—perhaps the hope of Democratic divisions may be sufficient reward. Who knows?

We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow, for a copy of a pamphlet "Memoir of the Proposed Territory of Arizona," by Sylvester Mowry, U. S. A. Delegate elect.

This is better known as the "Gadsden Purchase," being a tract or strip of land six hundred miles long, by about fifty wide, and having an area of thirty thousand square miles, or three-fifths as large as North Carolina. The parallel of 32 degrees North latitude, runs nearly through the centre of it, and it is said to contain the only available Southern route for a railroad to the Pacific.

LATEST NEWS.—Dates from Vera Cruz, to the 7th, and from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst., have been received at New Orleans by the steamer Tennessee, and a large party—consisting of a large majority of the people, outside the military force—had risen against the Tacubaya proclamation, overturning the constitution and declaring Comonfort sole and absolute dictator.

Comonfort left the capital on the 1st inst., at the head of a division of troops. His destination was unknown. Before his departure the organized ministry—among whom are Alcazar, Esparta, Cerdo and Payno, together with most of the diplomatic corps, paid their respect to Comonfort on New Year's day. The British representatives were absent on this occasion, which fact has caused much surprise and remark.

A rumor of the death of General Alvarez prevailed. Gen. Parodi had issued a proclamation against Comonfort. This action will have a tendency to make large levies on the troops. Vera Cruz has recalled the acceptance of the proclamation. Civil war appeared to be inevitable.

From the Mexican journals and letters received by the Pacific, it appears that the recent revolutionary proceedings of Comonfort, assisted by Gen. Baez, in the city of Mexico, had been received with much disfavor in many of the interior portions of the country, and a large number of States had openly declared in the most violent manner against the new order of things. Many of the principal towns, including Vera Cruz, had also joined in opposition to Comonfort, and a formidable military coalition was in process of organization to assist in the movement against him. In several portions of the republic, troops were already in motion, and another change in the executive power appeared at the date of the latest advices to be imminent.

The steamer Empire City, with dates from Havana to the 4th inst., arrived at New Orleans on the 12th. She reports the Star of the West having touched at Havana, from Aspinwall, for New York, with \$1,500,000 in treasure. The U. S. steamer Fulton had arrived at Aspinwall, bringing news of the surrender of Col. Anderson and the filibusters under him at Fort Castillo, with the river steamers, to the frigate Susquehanna.

Advices received at St. Louis on the 12th inst., report that the free State party in Kansas have elected their entire ticket for State officers. The Legislature is in session, but the impression seems to be that they have also elected a majority of members. Reports were current that a call will be issued by the Legislature for the immediate assembling of the Constitutional Convention.

Dates from Utah to first December, have been received. The United States troops were all at the winter quarters at Fort Bridger, except Col. Cook's command, which was forty miles distant, where a scanty supply of grass remained. The troops were comfortably stationed. The weather was very mild and good health prevailed, whilst there was a supply of provisions on hand sufficient to last till June. Two-thirds of the animals were dead. The Mormons were preparing to leave for the British possessions, and pioneer parties had already left.

Brigham Young sent a quantity of salt to Col. Johnston. The latter replied by the messenger that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter sent on a similar errand. Young also invited the officers to partake of his hospitality and spend the winter at Salt Lake City. It was positively stated that the Mormons will leave in the spring, and no increase of force is asked.

Governor Cummings had issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion. The trial of offenders will be the first means used, and that failing, resort to military power will follow. He commanded all armed bodies of men to disband and return to their homes, under penalty of punishment as traitors.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Nebraska Legislature, deprecating the action of the Lecompton Convention in failing to submit the constitution to the vote of the people, and expressing fears that the establishment of such a precedent may have an important bearing upon the character of our domestic institutions. Resolutions endorsing the claim of F. P. Ferguson to a seat in Congress, in preference to Mr. Chapman, by whom it is contested, passed both Houses of the Legislature by a decided vote.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that Professor Hendrick, who was removed from his position in the University of North Carolina, on account of his avowal of abolition principles, has received the appointment of third clerk in the office of Mayor Tietman, the successor of Wood in the Chief Magistracy of the city of New York.

The aggregate amount of the failures in England during the pressure of 1857, have doubled that of the preceding pressure of 1847. The liabilities of the failed and suspended firms and corporations exceed fifty millions of pounds sterling.

Nicaragua.—Some strangers were in town yesterday, who stated that they had been out on the Nicaraguan expedition. The men appeared to be quiet, peaceable enough people, differing in no wise from other folks thrown out of employment, and we fear, pretty hard up generally.

The steam corvette Major, built in Boston for the Russian Government, was launched on the 12th inst., and will proceed direct to the river Amoor.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.—Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, Jan. 10.—The steamer Africa arrived here about noon to-day, from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ult. The steamer Fulton arrived out on the 24th. The English bank rate had been restored to 8 per cent.

Later news from India had been received. Lucknow has been relieved after severe fighting. The insurgents had also been defeated at various other points.

Sir Colin Campbell had been slightly wounded, but would forthwith proceed to subdue Oude. All alarm, however, for the safety of the garrison and outposts there had ceased.

No failure of consequence had occurred in England since the previous advices. A better feeling prevailed under the banks' reduction of the rates, but the markets had been suspended for two days by the Christmas holidays.

It was said that the English and French governments were trying to settle the difficulty between Spain and America in regard to the frigate Fenella.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,300,000.

American securities are generally unchanged. The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rates of discount to 6½ per cent.

Second Dispatch.—New York, Jan. 10, P. M.—The dates of India are to the 4th of December. The garrison at Lucknow was relieved on the 19th of November. The women and children and the wounded were conveyed next day to Cawnpore, escorted with flying columns, which encountered the insurgents at various points, but invariably defeated them. Reinforcements also continued to pour in.

Twenty-four members of the royal family were executed at Delhi.

The British and continental news is generally unimportant. The British export during November showed a great falling off.

A further reduction of the French army has been decided upon.

The earthquake of Naples was less serious than at first stated, but it was attended with great loss of life and property.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.—Interesting Financial Advice.—Important from India, &c.

New York, Jan. 10th.—From the latest foreign journals by the steamer Africa, which arrived here to-day, the following interesting news was compiled expressly for the Baltimore Sun.

The London Times, in speaking of President Buchanan's Kansas sentiments in the message, says that there is a cautious balance and anxious determination to right himself on the question, and he succeeds not amiss, but the propping up is too transparent.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Financial accounts from all quarters are encouraging. No failures of consequence had occurred anywhere. T. B. Coddington & Co., iron merchants in the American trade, had resumed.

The bullion in the Bank of England shows ten millions seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and a reduction of the rate of interest to six per cent. was anticipated.

The latest telegraphic advices from Hamburg were cheering, money being abundant at easier rates.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced the discount on bills of exchange to 6½ per cent., and on loans to 7½ per cent.

The London Railway share market was steadily rising, and advancing.

Cotton closed buoyant, with an upward tendency.—Trade at Manchester was more active, but without improvement in prices. It was believed, however, that the reduction in the rate of interest would have an early and favorable effect on all branches of business.

The reduction was not generally known until the business of the week had closed. At London the reduction had been acted upon in advance, and consols closed without variation. The joint stock banks had reduced the interest on deposits to six per cent.

The board of trade returns for the eleven months, ending with November, show an increase in exports, as compared with the same time last year, of fourteen million pounds.

INDIA.—The advices from India are important. Lucknow was captured by the British forces on the 17th. The fighting commenced on the 13th, when two guns were captured and part of Jellabad destroyed. On the 15th, after a contest of two hours, Sir Colin Campbell succeeded in occupying Delkosa and Montierne.

The enemy attempted to recover the position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss. On the 16th, the contest advanced across the canal and took Scudder Bagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on Saunah for three hours, and the position was carried after an obstinate fight. Early on the 17th communications were opened with the barracks. A long cannonade commenced, and the "mess house" was carried by assault at 3 o'clock, and the troops pushed on and occupied the Montierne before dark.

The British loss in the several engagements is said to have been only four officers killed and forty wounded. The loss of the rebels is not stated. Sir Colin Campbell's attacking force numbered twelve thousand. The sick and wounded women and children were sent from Lucknow to Cawnpore under escort.

Reinforcements arriving, and all alarm for the garrison and outposts had subsided.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Post office Department has issued proposals for carrying the mails in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. The advertisement is the largest ever prepared by the government, making 127 columns of the Union.

Additional service by railroad and river is required, and thousands of weekly routes have been changed to daily and tri-weekly. The number of routes in these sections is probably twice as many as those advertised four years ago.

The Treasury Department to-day received from the engraver, and will issue to-morrow, 150,000 treasury notes of the denomination of \$100.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, for confirmation, all the Rhode Island appointments.

The consideration of Mr. Clifford's appointment for the vacancy in the Supreme Court will be resumed to-morrow.

Supreme Court.—The following opinions have been delivered by this tribunal:

By PRABSON, J. In Campbell v. Campbell, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parvis v. Wilson, from Bertie, reversing the judgment. Also, in Carter v. Pratt, from Bladen, reversing the judgment. The bill, also, in Hall v. Robinson, in Equity, from Bladen.

By BATTLE, J. In Woodhouse v. McRae, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Perry, from Currituck, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Dear v. Martin, in Equity, from Bertie, reversing the judgment. Also, in Swinfield v. Bradley, in Equity, from Bladen, reversing the order appealed from.—Raleigh Register.

Convention of the Soldiers of 1812.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 8.—A convention of the soldiers of 1812, was held in this city to-day. A memorial was adopted, asking Congress to make an appropriation to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the frontier Indian wars at the same period. It was stated by several speakers that a number of men who were engaged in the war, and were residing now in the West, were in necessitous circumstances, and that it is no more than justice that Congress should afford them aid. After mutual salutations, and the renewal of old acquaintances, they adjourned to meet again at this place on the 4th of March next.

Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 26th of February last, calling for all the correspondence with John W. Geary, late Governor of Kansas territory, which had not been previously transmitted; also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting estimates of the cost of improvements of certain rivers and harbors in the State of New York.

Mr. Houston submitted a preamble and resolution, requiring the President of the United States to enforce the provisions of the act of February 26, 1856, to promote the efficiency of the navy, in the cases of the fifteen officers constituting the naval retiring board.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President under the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," in respect to dropped and retired naval officers. The discussion was resumed, and the joint resolution, having been amended, was read a third time and passed. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House refused yesterday to suspend the rules—yeas 113, nays 95—so as to permit Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, to introduce for reference to the committee on the Judiciary, a bill to increase the military establishment of the United States by the addition of five new regiments. After the passage of a resolution terminating debate on the President's message at 1 o'clock on Thursday next, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair), and resumed the consideration of the message, the question being on the motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to amend the act of 1812, to amend the act of 1812, to amend the act of 1812, to amend the act